

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the procedures used in conducting the research. It covers the Research Design, Research Subject, Data Collection, Research Instrument, and Data Analysis. Each section is explained below.

3.1 Research Design

The design of this study was descriptive research. Wido (2006:273) states that descriptive research is the research involving the collecting of data for the purpose of describing existing condition. A descriptive study determines and reports the thing. It means that descriptive study, the research happens naturally, and the researcher has no control over the condition and the situation, and can only measure what already exist. This research used descriptive research because the researcher wanted to describe the kinds of teaching technique speaking, the problem faced by teacher, and the way how the teacher solve the problems in teaching speaking at SMA MUHAMMADIYAH 03 BATU.

3.2 Research Subject

McMillan (1992:68) states that research subject is an individual who participates in research to collect the data. The subject of this research was an English teacher at SMA MUHAMMADIYAH 03 BATU. This study tried to obtain the data about the teacher's techniques in teaching speaking for the eleventh (XI) science grade at SMA MUHAMMADIYAH 03 BATU. The English teacher was selected as the subject of the study due to the experiences in teaching speaking. He

is the only one teacher who teaches English, he was attractive, patient, and he was able to turn the class into of laugh condition while the class is boring by giving some jokes. The teacher was teaching at SMA MUHAMMADIYAH 03 BATU since 2006. The experience and knowledge that the teacher has in teaching speaking will give benefit to the readers about how to teach and design speaking well.

3.3 Research instrument

Research instrument is a tool used to collect the data. The instruments used to collect the data of this study were observation and interview. Those instruments were described as follows:

3.3.1 Observation

According to Ary (2010:431), observation is the most basic method for obtaining data in descriptive research. The purpose of qualitative research is a complete the description of behavior in a specific setting rather than a numeric summery of occurrence or duration of the observed behaviors. There are two types of observatiion namely participant and non-participant whic will be discussed as follows:

According to Ary (2010), in participant observatiion, the researcher actively participates in learning class. It means, the researcher taking any part directle in learning process. According to Ary (2010) states, Non-partiiciapant observation is the rsearcher who observes without participating or taking any active part in the situation. In this research, the researcher used non-participant observation because researcher is going to observe without participating or taking any parts in the situation. As a non-participant, the researcher will take a seat at the back of the

classroom and watch closely how English teacher teaches the students at speaking class.

3.3.2 Interview

Interview was used as a second tool to collect the data in order to support the observation. Ary (2010:438) states that interviews are used to gather the data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. Therefore, interview was chosen as the instrument to complete the data. There are three types of interview namely the structured interview, unstructured interview, and semi-structure interview.

3.3.2.1 Structure Interview

According to Ary (2010), structure interview is schedule for a specific purpose of getting particular information from the subject. In this type of interview, each respondent is asked by the same set questions, but with the some latitudes in sequence. Although, the questions are structured and the interview should have already made the list of the questions that will be asked to the interviewee beforehand.

3.3.2.2 Unstructure Interview

According to Ary (2010), unstructure interview is the conversation type of interview in which the questions in the interview arises from the situation. The interview is not planned in detail ahead of time, the researcher asks the questions as the opportunity arises and then listens closely and uses the subject responses to

decide the next question. It means that the interviewer gives the questions to the teacher spontaneously based on the situation occurring during the interview process.

3.3.2.3 Semi-Structure Interview

According to Ary (2010), semi-structure interview is chosen the questions are formulated, but the interviewer may modify the format or question during the interview process. It uses list of questions as in the structured type and also allows the interviewer to ask additional questions to explore a more detailed topic.

In this research, the researcher used semi-structured which means the researcher prepared questions list to interview teacher and some questions that may arise during the observation done by the researcher, because the researcher wanted to gain the information deeply about the ways how the English teacher teach by using the techniques in speaking class.

3.4 Data Collection

Ary (2002) states that Data collection is described the methods used to gather the data (interviews, observations) and explained why these methods were chosen. The data were collected from the classroom observation and interview to English teacher. The data of this research were collected in the following steps:

1. Interviewing the English teacher as research subject to investigate kinds of teaching techniques that are used in teaching speaking.
2. Having fieldnote and using checklist to observe the teaching practice in the class to record the teaching techniques used by teacher.

2.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher wanted to analyze them through the following steps:

1. Classifying the data about the technique used by the teacher in teaching speaking from the observation.
2. Describing the techniques used by teacher
3. Describing the way how the teacher applied the techniques based on the observation and interview.
4. Drawing conclusion.

This chapter has already highlighted some important information about methods in collecting the data. The following chapter is about the finding and discussion of the research problems.

